FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIAL GIVES OAU POSITION ON HORN, NAMIBIA, ZIMBABWE

LD202134Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Statement to unidentified reporter by Maitre Kamanda Wa Kamanda, OAU assistant secretary general, after his meeting on 20 March in Brazzaville with Congolese President Yhombi-Opango--recorded]

[Excerpts] As far as the Horn of Africa is concerned, you also know the OAU's position. We think that war should not be the means of settling political problems and conflicts between our states, all the more so because the OAU Charter gives priority to conciliation, mediation and arbitration, in short, peaceful means. Moreover, the organization also notes that many of our problems within the continent are created by ourselves. That is true, but also they are sometimes stirred up from outside.

As far as Namibia is concerned, our organization has a very precise and clear position. SWAPO, the movement backed both by the OAU and the United Nations, as the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people, must be involved in any negotiations and efforts to prepare the people of the territory for exercising their right to self-determination. Therefore, the OAU condemns and rejects all negotiations excluding SWAPO as far as the preparation for Namibia's independence is concerned.

As for Zimbabwe, the situation there is also particularly worrying. You all know that the Zimbabwe nationalists based inside the country have signed an agreement (?preceding) a settlement of the Rhodesian question with rebel Ian Smith. I think this problem must be approached from two levels: On the legal level the OAU does not recognize Ian Smith. It has never recognized his rebel administration since UDI in 1965. For the OAU the principal body responsible for the situation in Zimbabwe is the administering power, Great Britain.

Going on from this legal point, as we do not recognize Ian Smith; you will agree with me that it is a little difficult to endorse or recognize an agreement made with a person whom the OAU objects to on the grounds of not only legitimacy but also legality of representation.

On the factual level there is, let us say, a kind of political development in Zimbabwe which we cannot ignore, and this means that Great Britain, as the administering power, should take account of what is happening in order to fully assume its responsibilities and--in accordance with the universal declaration of the rights of man and also the declaration on the granting of indendence to colonized countries and peoples--prepare the people of Zimbabwe for exercising their right to self-determination. This responsibility falls on Great Britain, and it should be able to be shouldered within the framework of respect for UN decisions, for all situations which might represent an opening toward independence.

In any case we have noted that, by the very fact of his having agreed to sign this agreement, Ian Smith himself recognizes--13 years after having unilaterally proclaimed independence in Zimbabwe--that he was wrong. And today, 13 years later, he recognizes the illegality, he recognizes the illegitimacy of his entire action, of his very position at the head of Zimbabwe, because it seems that in this agreement he recognizes the right of the majority. Therefore, he recognizes that the white minority should not have taken power in Zimbabwe, and that is, therefore, the position of this organization.

We have recognized the Patriotic Front (PF) as far as Zimbabwe's independence is concerned, and the OAU position is that a global solution is necessary for the Zimbabwe problem, and any negotiations, any attempt to settle the Zimbabwe question which does not take into account the position of the PF would be difficult for the OAU to accept. We think that the PF should be involved in the whole process leading to Zimbabwe's independence, and it is the PF which benefits from this clear and precise recognition by the OAU.

RESULTS OF OCAM MINISTERIAL MEETING IN BENIN

PA201753Y Paris AFP in French 1545 GMT 19 Mar 78 PA

[By Jean Noel Gillet]

[Text] Cotonou, 19 Mar (AFP)--During a 3-day meeting in Cotonou, the Council of Ministers of the African and Mauritanian Common Organization (OCAM) decided to tackle headlong the problem of its relations with its various specialized institutions.

In Cotonou, the foreign ministers of the nine OCAM member countries--Seychelles decided to withdraw from the organization--reaffirmed the lofty principles defined by the chiefs of state during the 1974 summit held in Bangui: the organization's purely technical, multifaceted nature and the opening of its specialized institutions--17 in all, which are the pride of OCAM--to the nonmember African states that have requested it.

Gone are the days when OCAM--which originally comprised 15 French-speaking states of Africa and the Indian Ocean--could be regarded as some sort of political forum inspired by France where one discussed Africa's pressing problems outside of the Organization of African Unity. By deciding to give up its political aspects and to make the OCAM an organization of inter-African cooperation with a purely economic, technical and cultural vocation, the Bangui summit sought to put an end to a latent crisis which, despite changes in name and modifications in structure, had led to the departure of several countries concerned with their independence, among them Mauritania, Zaire, Cameron, Chad and Madagascar.

After this political "blemish" disappeared, numerous African leaders have recognized the merits of the renewed OCAM, stressing its rich and abundant experience in the area of cooperation. Commander Alladaye, Benin's foreign minister and new president of the council, has noted that OCAM has recovered its true "African dimension" and that it is on its way to regaining the audience it lost by interfering in politics.

But in order to avoid the dissipation of its efforts and to insure great efficiency, OCAM must define the exact nature of its relations with the various common enterprises that it has created. This has been the key point in the lengthy discussions that the ministers have held among themselves and with the heads of these enterprises for the past 3 days in Cotonou. The ministers acknowledge the enterprises' legitimate desire for emancipation--some of them, such as Air Afrique, no longer have anything to do with the parent organization--but not at any cost. It seems that a certain amount of frustration is connected with this desire to "set straight" those enterprises that emancipate themselves too quickly and then return to the "motherly bosom" whenever faced with financial troubles.

In order to resolve the problem of the opening of these enterprises to nonmember states, in the coming months OCAM will draft a convention aimed at defining the new relations. This draft, which will maintain the highest body's right to oversee the activities of the common enterprises, will be submitted to the next OCAM summit, to be held in Cotonou in February 1979.

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN HERALD EDITORIAL HAILS CUBAN FRIENDSHIP

LD202103Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Editorial]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Strengthening Fraternal Ties," THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD commented as follows:

Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, the foreign minister of Cuba is currently on a 4-day official visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's foreign minister. The visit is taking place on the heels of the resounding victory scored by Ethiopia's gallant forces struggling in defense of the unity and territorial integrity of the motherland and the hard-won achievements of the broad masses--a just and progressive force, to which Cuba, along with other members of the socialist community, has greatly contributed.

Continuing, the paper said: It is hoped that the present visit of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca would lead to the further development of strong and friendly relations between the government and people of revolutionary Ethiopia and that of the peoples Republic of Cuba. Already, the deepening of relations is being demonstrated in ever growing fraternal ties between the two revolutionary countries in various areas of bilateral cooperation.

Cuba's internationalist commitment in Africa and its solidarity with the oppressed masses of Africa tenaciously fighting against the forces of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism, is well known and forms a proud chapter in the popular struggle of the people of Africa for genuine liberation and independence. Likewise, the internationalist support being extended to the Ethiopian people is becoming a source of added strength to our revolution. Indeed, such disinterested assistance is contributed to the successful undertakings by Ethiopians of a national revolutionary war and a revolutionary class war. It is for these reasons that the people and Government of revolutionary Ethiopia will spare no efforts towards the further deepening and strengthening of relations between the socialist countries. That is why the present visit of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his delegation is regarded with particular strong sentiments of friendship.

MTI INTERVIEWS ETHIOPIAN UNDER SECRETARY ON OGADEN

LD171214Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Peter Racz, MTI's correspondent reports from Addis Ababa:

Peace could be restored and there are suitable bases for cooperation in the Horn of Africa, provided that the Somalian leaders renounce their chauvinistic land claims and the policy of reason, [and] the intention to set up good neighbourly relations, replace nationalistic emotions, said Thursday Baalu Girma, under secretary of state for the Ethiopian Ministry of Information, to MTI's correspondent. The Ethiopian leadership has always been willing to expand mutually advantageous relations with the countries of the region including Somalia, the under secretary added, as both countries face similar tasks: to abolish economic backwardness, poverty and ignorance, to promote social-economic development. Ethiopia is still ready to cooperate with Somalia in every field that attracts common interests. The condition of the above, however, is, Baalu Girma went on, that Mogadiscio really makes an effort to set up peaceful relations, and first of all abandons its territorial claims toward Ethiopia and other neighbouring countries.

In connection with the situation in the Ogaden region, he underlined that although the whole territory occupied by the Somalis has not been liberated yet, restoration works [have been] started on the re-occupied places. The replacement of losses and the re-creation of normal living conditions require enormous efforts. The withdrawing Somali troops left destroyed and harrassed settlements, roads and industrial facilities behind.

Beside restoration works, we lay special weight on recreating life in the region in compliance with the program of national democratic change, Baalu Girma emphasized. Among the tasks that enjoy priority, he named the explanation to the masses frightened and misled by the Somalis, what is going on, and conviction of the rightness of the goals and ideals of building up a new society and carrying out a revolutionary change.

ERITREAN LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

LD201506Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 16 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Hisham Talib report]

[Excerpts] 'Uthman Salih Sabi, chairman of the Central Council of the Eritrean Liberation Forces, has said that foreign intervention in the Eritrean-Ethiopian war will not change the outcome of the battle. He said: We call on the Arab countries to adopt a firm stand. He also stressed the need to unify the Eritrean revolutionary factions in order to declare the independence of Eritrea.

Sabi, who is currently visiting Kuwait, was speaking at a press conference at noon yesterday at the headquarters of the Kuwait Journalists Association. He was accompanied by roving information official Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Bakr, the front's representative in Kuwait, Ibrahim Isma'il, and other officials.

Sabi made the following statement:

The region of the Horn of Africa, which includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia, is now at a turning point as far as the geography of the region is concerned. The major powers want to maintain the Ethiopian empire within its present geographical boundaries, while the people of the area want to change this map in the interest of their liberation. Eritrea, which was annexed to this empire by force and through international conspiracies about 25 years ago, has been struggling all this time for its national independence under the banner of the Eritrean Liberation Front, which has liberated 90 percent of its territories at a cost of 70,000 martyrs and 400,000 refugees and dispersed persons out of its 3 million population. It is illogical for us to come again under the hold of Ethiopian occupation in any form simply in order to give this empire an outlet to the sea. The two superpowers also propose changing the boundaries, which were originally drawn by European colonialism and which are not holy.

He added: Somalia will not abandon its lost region--Ogaden--which has constituted the backbone of Somalia nationalism since the era of Sultan Mahfuz in Zayla' and Harar in the 15th Century.

If the joint U.S. and Russian pressures have forced the regular Somali forces to withdraw, we are confident that the liberation war which the Western Somali Liberation Front is waging will continue until final victory.

He said: We regret that the Soviet Union has joined the United States in the frenzied contest to dominate and influence the region of the Horn of Africa and, subsequently, the whole of Africa and the Middle East. Thus the Soviet Union is not acting in accordance with its declared principles regarding the right of peoples of self-determination, but rather it is acting on the basis of containing peoples and subjecting them to its international influence in accordance with its strategic and economic interests. This, therefore, is the reason for its military intervention against Somalia and Eritrea in favor of the fascist Ethiopian regime, an intervention that has gone so far as to establish an air bridge that carried over $1 billion-worth of various destruction weapons.

Sabi went on: We are not against a peaceful solution. We need peace more than anybody else after having suffered from war calamities for such a long time. But we are not asking for peace at any price. We are asking for a just peace that would achieve our people's legitimate aspirations. Therefore, we call upon the two superpowers to take the Eritrean problem back to the General Assembly, which issued the federation resolution in 1950, so that it will issue another resolution since the proposed federation has failed completely to secure our people's right to self-determination with full freedom.

We also call on the Arab countries, some of which have taken an indifferent stand toward a conflict that directly affects the Arab area and its future, to take the initiative to find a just solution to the problem of the Horn of Africa. The Arab countries must support the struggle of the Somali and Eritrean peoples with arms and funds, as well as with organized political action. It is not sufficient for those countries only to declare that they will do so, because contenting themselves with declarations causes material damage by prompting the enemies of the Eritrean and Somali revolutions to double their support for Ethiopian aggression. Arab support is still meager and symbolic. We can even say that the Arabs have let Somalia down at its most difficult times.

We also call on the PDRY--a fraternal country--to stop its armed aggression against Eritrea and Somalia. One of its pilots Major Shawqi Hasan al-Khatib, who was captured by the liberation forces, has indicated that a Yemeni brigade is helping Ethiopia in its war in the various battlefields.

Nevertheless, in view of Arab brotherhood and out of pity for the young pilot, who has a wife and two small children, the liberation forces are treating him kindly and will soon release him. The man took part in the war against our Eritrean people against his own will.

Replying to a question regarding the failure of the talks to unify the Eritrean revolution factions, he said: The efforts to achieve such unity, whether exerted by organizations or individuals and friends, have failed because of the refusal of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea to attend to the three factions and establish a united liberation front.

However, he added, efforts are being made by Sudan to implement the agreement that was reached last October between the Popular Front and the Revolutionary Council.

Sabi expressed fear of the dangers that might threaten Eritrea's independence if the unity of the Eritrean factions is not achieved.

He said that most of the African countries, the socialist countries, and the United States are engaged in silent efforts to reach a compromise solution to the Eritrean problem. This compromise solution does not go beyond the federation solution that was applied in 1952 and failed.

The chairman of the central council rejected this solution and said: We believe that if we declare Eritrea's independence now--despite the fact that we are three factions controlling 90 percent of Eritrean territory--other countries will recognise us.

Referring to President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to the Soviet Union and the reported discussion on Eritrea, 'Uthman Salih Sabi said that President al-Asad found Moscow ready to contribute to finding a political solution, but showed strong reservations regarding Ogaden.

SOMALIA

INFORMATION MINISTER: NO SURRENDER TO NEW IMPERIALISM

LD201604Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister of information and national guidance, Challe Abdi Kassim Salad Hasan, said today that the Somali people would continue their just struggle and would never surrender to either colonialism or imperialism. In an address to all the employees of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance and affiliated agencies, the minister said that the Somali people would continue to fight for their rights and never surrender to the new imperialism and colonialism which describes itself as socialist. In opposing these lackeys, the Somali people believed in God and in their leadership, and would never allow foreigners to rule their country.

Referring to the liberation fronts, the minister said that [word indistinct] the liberation fronts had not been defeated, but had crushed colonialism and its tricks together with those who used to colonize them, namely the Abyssinians. He added that it had always been the Abyssinians' habit to seek foreign help whenever the liberation fronts defeated them. This was the case today, and Abyssinia had called in foreign forces [words indistinct]. It was inevitable, however, that in the end the liberation fronts would win. Challe Abdi Kassim went on to say that the new imperialism that had come to the aid of Abyssinian colonialism would be unable to halt the struggle of the liberation fronts, which would be ceaseless until they achieved their independence.

The minister said that there would be no peace in the Horn of Africa until those of its residents who were under Abyssinian colonialism were granted self-determination. He also said that the Somali Democratic Republic would always continue helping the liberation fronts and the Somali cause, adding that Somalia would never desert her cause while there was a single Somali left alive and would struggle to achieve self-determination for our brothers.

Challe Abdi Kassim told the employees that unity and confidence are imperative. The minister of information and national guidance said in the freedom fighters who died on the battlefields died in honor. Challe Abdi Kassim told the workers that his visit to China has further strengthened relations between the two countries. The minister said the 800 million people of China are behind us.

ABOKAR SAYS W. SOMALI FRONTS WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE

LD202020Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The awareness of a people resolved to fight for their country's rights and to determine their own affairs cannot be stifled by any force in the world, especially when they know that they have been fighting for their own rights.

This was stated by Challe Ismail Ali Abokar, vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic, when he closed a students' seminar in Mogadiscio at a ceremony last night at the [name indistinct] university.

Vice President Challe Ismail Ali Abokar, who is also assistant secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, speaking on how the colonialists divided the African Continent among themselves and later possessed colonies in Africa, Asia and in Latin America, said that the aim of the colonialists was to build strategic bases from which to make attacks and later on to protect their interests in the colonies.

On the liberation war in Africa, Vice President Challe Ismail Ali Abokar said that after World War II ended, only three African countries had the freedom to rule themselves. But since then more than 49 African nations have wrested their independence [words indistinct].

The assistant secretary general, Challe Ismail Ali Abokar, said that the people of Western Somalia and Somali-Abo have been waging a war for many years and it was only recently that they managed to liberate a large area of their country which had been in the hands of Abyssinian colonialism. As a result of colonialist intrigues, the liberated areas under the nationalist control have for the second time been returned to the Abyssinians.

Although the Soviet, Cuban and other governments who are the puppets of the Soviets took the initiative of assisting the colonial Abyssinian government, nonetheless, the Western Somali and Somali-Abo Liberation Fronts will continue their liberation efforts by armed struggle until the complete liberation of their country.

TANZANIA

PARTY MERGER REMOVES MAINLAND-ISLAND PROBLEMS

LD180042Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Arusha--The national executive secretary of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], Ndugu Pius Msekwa, said the merging of the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar [ASP] [with the Tanganyika African National Union, TANU, to form the CCM] removed the shortcomings in the running of the Union Government of Tanganyika and Zanzibar since the union came into being in 1964.

Addressing a meeting of Tanzanian ambassadors in Arusha this morning, Ndugu Msekwa said there had been certain political and economic problems between the Tanzanian mainland and the islands in the running of the union government, but now, after the merging of TANU and the ASP, the problems have been removed.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPE

ID161555Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A delegation from the General Command of the People's Defense Organization, ODP, including Comrades Paiva Domingo da Silva, a Central Committee member and commander general of the ODP; and Pedro Manuel Fonseca, the national political commissar of the ODP, left this morning for the GDR. The delegation will go on to visit Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the USSR.

MADAGASCAR

ROMANIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO ANTANANARIVO

PA181950Y Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 18 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 18 Mar (AFP)--The Romanian delegation led by Mr Dumitru Nistor, deputy minister of the machine building industry, should leave Antananarivo Sunday morning following a 1-week visit to Madagascar.

Mr Dumitru Nistor has been received during his visit by President Didier Ratsiraka, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona and the ministers of foreign affairs, economy, finance, rural development, defense and secondary education.

During this time, experts of the two countries have sought to further the possibilities of cooperation opened through the economic and technical cooperation agreement of May 1970, which started to be implemented in 1975.

The joint Romanian-Malagasy commission explored new possibilities.

Two documents, one on scientific research and technological development and the other on health and veterinary cooperation, were signed on Saturday.

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS BETWEEN MACHEL, KAUNDA

LD201146Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this afternoon from Nampula, where he met the Zambian head of state, Kenneth Kaunda.

At the airport, Samora Machel was received by Mercelino dos Santos, a member of the permanent political committee and minister of development and economic planning [words indistinct] of the party and state, and defense and security forces.

Immediately before the departure of the two presidents for their respective capitals, a communique on the talks held in Nampula on 18-19 March was released.

According to the communique, the meeting between the two leaders, which was part of a series of regular contacts, examined the situation in southern Africa and defined general guidelines for the joint commission on cooperation for development and consolidation of political relations for the economic independence of the two countries. In this respect, the permanent commission examined the progress that has been made in economic cooperation and identified existing problems [words indistinct] transport and communications, public works, finance, foreign trade, agriculture, health, education, information [words indistinct].

The joint communique also said it had been decided to intensify relations between FRELIMO and UNIP [United National Independence Party] and mass democratic organizations [words indistinct].

RHODESIA

PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS ENDORSES INTERNAL ACCORD

PA161439Y Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 16 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, March 16 (AFP)--Tomorrow's meeting was regarded in some political circles here as a breakthrough in external opposition towards the Salisbury agreement and a shift in the stance of the British and American governments.

The meeting also followed the externally-based Patriotic Front's rejection of further British Government attempts to reconcile differences between the front and the internal nationalist leaders.

Meanwhile, Mr Smith's 50-member parliamentary caucus today endorsed the internal agreement and emphasised the importance of continuing to encourage Rhodesian whites to play a part in the country's future.

Government chief whip Dennis Divaris said the endorsement came after Mr Smith spoke to the caucus at a regular meeting on the settlement and then answered questions.

"In particular, [the] caucus stressed its satisfaction over the fact that government has complied with the undertaking given to the electorate at the last general election, namely that government would attempt to bring the internal black leaders to the negotiating table, that government would negotiate the best agreement possible in the interests of all Rhodesians and that the final constitution will be submitted to the electorate by means of a referendum," Mr Divaris said.

Asked about the Security Council vote, Mr Smith said today he was not very concerned. Of the West [word indistinct] he said: "I think we will have to let the dust settle, it's bit early to speculate on this."

Mr Smith said the escalation in the guerrilla war threatened by front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe had been expected. "This is nothing new. We will have to see if it materialises, because as you know there are people who believe that they can do things to help step down the fighting," Mr Smith said.

Mr Smith said he expected the interim government under the Salisbury agreement to be formed "soon." He implied that he was awaiting nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa's return here from New York and London before the interim government could take office. The bishop was expected here on Sunday to a planned tumultuous welcome and show of support from his United African National Council supporters.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT ISSUES FIRST OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

LD211032Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The Rhodesian interim government, which is expected to be formally constituted some time this week, has issued its first official document. The document, which is a blue paper on the Salisbury settlement accord, was published in both Shona and Ndebele. A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said that the initial press run of half-a-million copies will be increased if there is an additional demand for the blue paper. He added that copies of the document have already been circulated at rallies held by Rhodesian nationalist leaders.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA CARRIES SWAPO LEADER'S STATEMENT ON HARASSMENT

LD171058Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, today accused the South African racist regime of carrying out a double-faced policy on Namibia by holding talks while at the same time inflicting repressive measures against all SWAPO members. SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma made the accusation in Lusaka today at a press conference held at UN Institute for Namibia. He said racist South Africa has been trying to make the world believe that she was embarking on a process to relinquish her illegal occupation of Namibia, while on the other hand it has continued to unleash a systematic campaign of harrassment and intimidation against SWAPO members inside Namibia. Mr Nujoma told the newsmen that the purpose of the [words indistinct] campaign was aimed at creating the impression on the governments of the five Western countries involved in the talks on Namibia that there is need for South African troops to remain in the territory and keep law and order. The fascist regime is using violence as a so-called proof that SWAPO does not represent all Namibian people and that South Africa wants to use the violence in order to impose a Turnhalle puppet government based on ethnic divisions of the country on the pretext that it was the only way to avoid intertribal violence.

Mr Nujoma reiterated SWAPO's readiness to participate in free, democratic and fair elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations. He added: What SWAPO does not believe is the concept of a so-called black majority rule and protection of white minority rights. Mr Nujoma also announced the capture of a South African fascist [words indistinct], (John Van der Mescht), aged 24, by the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, on February 18th at (Elindi) in northern Namibia. He said nine of his fascist colleagues were killed and all their equipment seized. He said that SWAPO was ready to enter into negotiations leading to the release of all Namibian patriots in jail in Namibia and South Africa in exchange for (Van der Mescht).

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